REGISTER No. 8.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,219—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. BURKE, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, on carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 340 H. P., Commander H. T. DICKINSON, on SATURDAY, the 25th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Manilipatam, Cocomada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

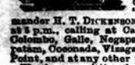
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,047 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
" Suez ..... " 325
For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22rd May 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,
(exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	— £4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	— 9	
Port Said	38	24	— 9	
Messina	50	34	— 14	Including Wine
Naples	50	34	— 14	
Leghorn	50	34	— 14	
Genoa	50	34	— 14	
Marseilles	52	35	— 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
BYDALL HALL	2,700 400	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	At
*SPREE HALL	2,700 400	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	A. Lucioli	3787	250	on 27th May 1878.
S.S. MEMPI	G. Martinolich.	3681	250	on 12th June 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 121 0
To Suez	" 240	" 190	" 132 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
22, Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the BATTLE ABBEY, Captain BAKER, from LONDON, are informed that the Ship is now ready to discharge and are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for countersignature to the undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. FRIAT	27th May.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	31st do.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(c) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
* — MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3703	6'0	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TEHERAN	2580	4'0	A. H. Johnson. 27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 5th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 28th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built buggy.
1 strong grey Arab horse.
1 chestnut mare.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at the Tent, near Apollo Bunder.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware &c., the property of W. L. HUDSON, Esq., the same comprises rich thin semi liqueur glasses, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of curry dishes, consisting of 2 cruet stands, butter pot, waiter, plated handle spoons and forks, handsome blackwood and teakwood, French polished house-hold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard dumb waiters, round, pier, oval, writing, dressing, and washing tables, easy, drawing-room and folding chairs, clothes and gown presses, iron 4 post bed-stead, towel horse, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Lower Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property E. L. Spring, Esq. The same comprises star cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as vegetable dishes, cruetstand, waiter, toaster, toast rack, best electroplated spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, arm, and without arm chairs, handsome French polished circular table, lady's folding, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons, lady's pier, sofa, and writing tables, drawing room carpet, blackwood double cot, clothes press-es, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, towel horses, tent, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain cotton and grain and seed sweeping at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and grain and seed sweepings, &c., &c.

1 bundle durry (found to be luggage) from Bellary, Consignee Emayetcolah, booked 5th November 1877.

1 box containing chumpal or sandal from Egutpoora, booked 1st November 1877, Consignee Ranoo Rama.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer," an English-built four-seated open carriage, &c., &c., at New Foras Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT an Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., property of H. Bailey, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, an English-built park phaeton, an English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at the residence of J. B. Birch, Esq., Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill.

On ATURDAY, the 1st June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, plants, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
19 " dhoties.
5 cases White Doria.
5 " T. Red Prints.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., consisting of real old brown windsor and tablet soaps, frangipani pomade, marrow oil, essence of white rose, moss rose and damask rose, golden oil, lime juice and glycerine, &c.

By order of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surrufally, ex "Tythonus."

AK8 8 cases of preserved butter.

AUCTION SALE of marble slabs for flooring, marble columns, marble statues representing David playing on harp, and cupid boats of Italian poets, Minton's paving tiles, panes of coloured window glasses, plaster of Paris powders, ornamental iron railings, books of gold leaves, paints and colours, oils, paint brushes, paint, grinding machines, door furniture, syphon bottles, &c., &c., at the yard at the Apollo Bunder, near the New Sailors' Home.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, a large quantity of marble and other goods described above.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., at the Albion Place, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, the property of J. McMolkina, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

WINES, LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. STIRLING, BALD and Co., have instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. to sell on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.m. at their auction rooms, in Marine Street, the following wines, &c., imported for the Bombay Co-operative Society.

CLARETS—4 hhds. St. Julian.
2 " Medoc.
2 " St. Estephe.
24 d/z. " Barton and Co." Superior Gold Capsule
100 " White Capsule.
SHERRIES—3 hhds. B C S "White Seal."
2 " " "After Dinner."
1 " Pare and Sandeman's Amontillado.
PORT—6 doz. B C S "Our own."
MISCELLANEOUS—12 doz Capri bianco.
2 " Chartreuse green.
4 " James n's Irish Whiskey.
22 " A. Marais and Co.'s Brandy.
7 casks Guinness' stout pints.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazgon, on account of whom it may concern, unless previously claimed, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. "China," lately on fire and scuttled in Bombay harbour:—

Gaddun	17 bales damaged cotton.
(388 in a diamond) G	26 " do. "
(387 in a diamond) R	5 " do. "
(191 in a diamond) S	15 " do. "
(196 in a diamond) C	1 " do. "
Marks obliterated	505 " do. "

Terms of sale.—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day. Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for DAMAGE by wet to PIECE GOODS, TWISTS, or other manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in water-proof covering. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the senders.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 24th May 1878. Traffic Manager.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 5th, the NIGHT MAIL TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED, and consequent thereon TRAINS will be RUN as follows—"Madras Time."

	Mail. a.m.	Mixed. a.m.		Mail. a.m.	Mixed. a.m.
Bombay, Colaba	Dep. 7 0	7 15	Wudhwan	Dep. —	8 15
Do. Grant Road	" 7 30	7 45	Viramgam	" —	11 20
Do. Road	" 7 30	7 45	Ahmedabad	Arr. —	2 15
	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.
Surat	Arr. 2 35	7 50	Do.	Dep. 6 0	7 20
	a.m.	p.m.			p.m.
Do.	Dep. 4 5	9 55	Baroda	" 8 55	12 7
Broach	" 4 54	11 45	Broach	" 10 45	3 15
	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	
Baroda	" 6 45	3 0	Surat	Arr. 12 25	6 30
Ahmedabad	Arr. 0 35	7 35			a.m.
	a.m.	a.m.	Do.	Dep. 12 55	6 30
Do.	Dep. —	6 30			p.m.
Viramgam	" —	9 45	Bombay, Grant Road	Dep. 8 5	6 38
	p.m.	p.m.	Do. Colaba	Arr. 8 30	7 0
Wadhwan	Arr. —	12 30			

Branch Trains will leave Kharaghora for Viramgam at 7-30 a.m. and Viramgam for Kharaghora 11-30 a.m.; Pali for Anand 1-45 p.m. and Anand for Pali 10-25 a.m.; Dabhoi for Miyagam 10-25 a. m. and Miyagam for Dabhoi 1-45 p.m.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibitted at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th May 1878.

PENKNIVES,
By
MAPPIN BROTHERS,
GERMAN SILVER HANDLES,
In Leather Cases,
Rs. 5½ each.
TORTOISHELL HANDLES,
In Leather Cases.
Rs. 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5½ and 6 each.
MOTHER-O'-PEARL HANDLES,
Rs. 2, 2½, 3½, 4, and 5 each.
IVORY HANDLES,
Rs. 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, and 5 each.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Tramways, their construction and working; by D. K. Clark, C.E.	11	4
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, New Edn., 1878	10	0
Spencer's Study of Sociology	3	4
The Gold Mines of Median and the Ruined Medianite Cities, by R. F. Burton	11	4
Burmah, Past and Present with personal Reminiscences of the Country, by Lt. Genl. A. Fytche, 2 vols. Illustrated	19	8
Langdon's application of Electricity to Railway working	3	4
The Mystery of Matter and other Essays, by J. A. Picton	3	12
Pius the Ninth, by J. F. Magnire	3	12
Reade's Martyrdom of Man	4	12
Williams's Modern India	4	12
Longfellow's New Poems—Kersmos	2	4
Old Point Lace, and how to copy and imitate it, by D. W. Hawkins	1	12
Clifford's Elements of Dynamics	4	12
Wakefield's Our Life in India	9	8
Blakeley's Dictionary of Commercial Information	3	0
Molesworth and Hurst's Engineer's Pocket Book, both in one, New Edn., 1878	8	0
Poe's Life, by Gill	4	12
What he cost her	3	12
Gairdner's Richard the Third	6	12
Ganot's Natural Philosophy, New Edn.	4	12
Fergusson's Architecture, 4 vols.	86	0
Theobald on Wills	12	8
Whiteford's Law of Charity	3	12
Morris's Godavery Districts	7	8
Cassell's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols.	40	0
Combe's Life, 2 vols	20	0
Roche on Frek in the Transvail	6	12
Low's History of the Indian Navy, 2 vols.	22	8
Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other Parts of Europe; by Dr. F. Keller, 2 vols	26	4
Taylor's New Work: A Noble Queen, 3 vols	20	0
Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1877	2	8
Riding Recollections, by C. J. Whyte-Melville	7	8
Book of the Play, by Dutton Cook, 2 vols	15	0
On the Frontier; Reminiscences of Wild Sports, Personal Adventure, and Strange Scenes, by J. S. Campion, Illustrated	10	0
Stargazing, Past and Present, by J. N. Lockyer	13	4
The Troubadours, A History of Provencal Life and Literature in the Middle Ages, by F. Hueffer	8	0
Resources of Modern Country, by A. J. Wilson, 2 vols	15	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

Scottish Orphanage—There will be a special collection to-morrow in St. Andrew's Church towards meeting the expense of moving the Orphanage into new building.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN HOUSE-KEEPER. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Dress Maker by a house of business in Calcutta. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent. Must be European. Apply to H., care of *B. Gazette*.

TO Drapers' Assistants—Wanted, by a house of business in Calcutta, a young man who has learnt his trade in England. Apply by letter to H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PULLING-BOAT WANTED, about 25 feet. Light Carvill-built preferred. State price and where to be seen, "29," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRANT BUILDINGS.—Airy, commodious and healthy RESIDENCES TO LET. Apply to Mr. J MUIRHEAD, on the premises.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

AMERICAN ICE to be had at BYCULLA ICE DEPOT as usual. JEEWANJEE & Co.

PIANINO FOR SALE.—A nearly new PIANINO, in excellent condition, to be sold, for Rs. 300. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, DOG CART and HARNESS, Rs. 500. Apply to W. THACKER, care of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Foras, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.
Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder, and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce:

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMAN.
TEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiorit of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the p tronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on band a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH MAY 1878.

MARKET closed for the Holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th May 1878.

	Open 1,268¼ miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,08 506	0	0
Merchandize	4,47,547	0	0
Telegraph	998	0	0
Total Rs.	5,57,051	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles ..... Total Rs. 6,21,206 12 3
Decrease 64,154 12 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain Hodges, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP BELSTAINE, 1,071 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Oregon in ballast.

THE S.S. BENVOIRLICH, 988 tons, Captain T. Evans, sailed yesterday for Callais, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE LOCCHOO, 494 tons, Captain J. Scarlett, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. INDIA 656 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed yestesday for goa, in ballast.

THE SHIP THOMAS HUTLAND, 1,499 tons, Captain A. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 2nd Feb., with a cargo of 2,176 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP RAVENSTANDALE, 1,174 tons, Captain Adamson, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Newcastle, brought a cargo of 1,789 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain J. Dickinson, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Cutwar.—Mr. W. Grogan, and Mrs. and Miss McMakin ; and seven deck passengers for Coast ports

THE S.S. PRAHA, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor arrived in harbour yesterday from Veraval 23rd May, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers. During the voyage the Captain reports that strong W. S. W. winds and light sea on the Kattywar Coast could not make head, so put back to Veraval and landed all passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. H. Moore, Qr. Mr. Starroy, wife and child, Mr. C. G. Palmer, Capt. Honnell, Mr. J. Sheerif, Private R. Kirkwood. For Sydney.—Capt. H. Johnston.

THE BARQUE ANNIE REED, 747 tons, Captain A. Orawell, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Newyork 16th Jan., brought the following cargo :—15,280 cases kerosine oil, 300 barrels rosin 5,400 boxes soap, 219 cases shaire, 50 cases oil, 93 barrels chimneys, 1,000 cases turpentines, 41 packages lamps, 200 bales shirtings, 104 bales drills, 9 cases burners, 3 cases twills, 34 bales twist, 13 kegs nails, 12 cases utensils, and 16 packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Thomas Hilyard...	Campbell	Liverpool, Feb 2.
	Pearl (s).....	McGregor.....	Veraval, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	India(s).....	Stevenson ..	Goa.
	Calder (s).....	Worden	P. Gulf.
	Benvoirlich (s)	Evans	Callais.
	Assam (s)	Assam	Australia, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Ava, Dickinson, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Belstaine, Hughes, to Oregan.
Barque Locchoo, Scarlett, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Hutton, Hudges, to Moulmein.

The Steamer Virginia Schiazzi, to Moulmein, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 20 Star of Bengal .....Smyth .....London, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

20 Steamers Moray, Arratoon Apear, Algitha, and Lizzie.

PASSENGERS.

Per Star of Bengal.—Mr R N Anstruther and Mr W Martin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. DEPARTURES.

21 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.
Mirzapore (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape St Vincent,—370 cwts ebonywood, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy.
Thessaly s—20 cwts coir and 396 cwts sunyarn, Frescombe and Lowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 60 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Atalanta s—3 bales hemp, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lennox—100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Brankcome Hall s—262 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 237 cwts coir yarn and 90 cwts coirfibre, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrien—8 bales hides, Rajunbhoy Ajoo ; 18 bales hides, V R N M Motia Chetty and Co ; 470 cwts B horns, Hajee Mahamed Esmail Kirmany ; 427½ cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co ; 73 cwts myrobollams, Jaitha Pursotum.

FOR CALAIS.

Benvoirlich —750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cape Finister—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Knop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thessaly s—10 cases cardamom, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thessaly s—150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Castore s—134 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thessaly s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—3 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—2 bales carpets, Framjee Sands and Co.
Australia s—750 bales castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Castore s—8 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 3 pots coolfa oil, C Tyebally.
Geelong s—4 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—68 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lucknedas ; 130 bales cotton Ramgopall Poolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—20 bales twist, Furdoonjee Ardeshir ; 50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—114 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 70 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 75 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 41 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey ; 65 bales twist, The A Mills Co ; 30 bales twist, Muncherjee Mehrwanjee and Co ; 40 bales twist, and N I cow canthe ; 1 case shoes, Muncherjee Nowrojee and Co ; 19 packages hyrabole, Dattitoobhoy Dassa ; 3 cases cochineal, Yuet Hing Chong and Co ; 115 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Walljee and Co.—The sepoy ship Mitha Munjee ; 8 cases sharkfins, Bundally Sewjee ; 20 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee ; 3 cases sharkfins Cursetjee Nowrojee and Co ; 3 cases fishmaws, and 25 cases sharkfins, Gulamhoossein Jumahamed ; 12 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 cwts sandlewood, 8 cwts medicines, 1 bale and 2 bags of benin, 2 cases raisin, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 176 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 64 chests opium, Sassoon Sorabjee ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Nowrojee and Co ; 32 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, E J Abrahum ; 21 chests opium, S N Talatee ; 7 chests opium, F N Pestonjee ; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 8 packages cloves, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—34 chests opium, Cursetjee Nowrojee and Co ; 11 chests opium, Jairbhoy Peerbhoy ; 8 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·773
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·5
Dew Point	79·1
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudes 8)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	93·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9·30 a.m.	84·2
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	374

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Sartorius, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Dharoe.

MAY 23.

Macbay, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharoe.
Riddell, Surg Major, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Harris, Capt. 66th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Slattery, Quarter Master, 2-7th R F, on retirement, to New Zealand.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 22.)

Mr J F Sullivan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kistna District.

The Rev C R Drury, Joint Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, privilege leave for three months.

Mr J W Granger, General Superintendent, Public Works Stores and Workshops, furlough for two years.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Major E F H Armstrong, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the furlough granted to him on private affairs.

Brigadier-General F G Kempster, Commanding Ceded Districts, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

Lieut F C Maltby, 16th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

Mr A H Robinson is admitted as a Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CROOKSHANK—May 21st, at Fort William, the wife of Captain Arthur Crookshank, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, of a son.

INGLIS—May 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Inglis, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

POTTER—May 12th, at Nulla Gottey, Mr. W. H. Potter, of the Kalma Kulie Estate, aged 32 years, son of Dr. Potter, Cognar Rocks.

STRAGHAN—May 14th, at Naval Pindi, the infant son of Ida and William Straghan, Lieutenant, R. M.'s 9th Regiment, aged 4 months.

MADAME TASCA and MR. PLUMPTON beg to announce their departure from Bombay to fulfil an engagement in Australia, but purpose to return about the end of October, when they will be glad to receive pupils.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

THE defeat of the Opposition on Lord Hartington's motion was a foregone conclusion, as soon as the Government determined to treat the motion as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. Although distrust of Lord Beaconsfield is not confined to the Liberal party, the nation has clearly made up its mind that the present Prime Minister must be allowed to carry out his own foreign policy, and that his is the only Ministry which can be relied upon to give an effectual check to Russian designs in the East. On several occasions, therefore, it has been shown that the House of Commons, deferring to the voice of the nation, would not on any account pass a resolution that might have the effect of turning the Conservative Government out of office ; and the division on the address to the Queen thanking Her Majesty for calling out the Reserves might be regarded as an unmistakable proof that the nation was practically unanimous in its desire to leave to Lord Beaconsfield the responsibility of settling the Eastern Question. The numbers then were 319 to 64, so that the minority consisted only of those members of Parliament in whom love of country is subordinated to enthusiasm for some philosophical or humane crotchet, or, as in the case of some of the Irish members, to violent hatred of all things English. There is all the difference in the world between that division and the one which took place on Thursday night. In the latter the Ministers still have a majority, but it is only a party, not a national, majority. The Conservative party in the House of Commons numbers about 370 members, so that the total number of votes, 347, or, including the tellers, 349, recorded in favour of the Government, fell short of that on which they may customarily reckon by 20 votes. We do not suppose, however, that, with the exception of Mr. Newdegate, any Conservatives voted with the Opposition. Those who did not vote with their party probably stayed away from the division. The Liberal strength in the House of Commons, even if all the Home Rulers be counted as Liberals, falls below 300, and, as many moderate men no doubt abstained from voting, on the ground that they would do nothing to embarrass the Government, it is a matter for surprise that as many as 226 members were found willing to support Lord Hartington's motion. The largeness of the minority indicates very clearly how widespread is the alarm created in England by Lord Beaconsfield's wanton, because wholly unnecessary, attempt to strain the prerogative of the Crown and to put a slight on a Parliament which has given him no other excuse for treating it with contempt except its own devoted and sometimes almost servile submission to his orders. The House of Commons has this time kissed with evident reluctance the rod with which he had chastened it ; and it would have gone hard with him and his Ministry had he not been able to set forth in his defence the expediency of relaxing the constitutional checks on the Executive Government in a season of great national emergency. The mere fact that, by summoning Indian troops to Malta without obtaining the previous counsel of Parliament, the Premier has succeeded in rallying the Liberal party and creating once more a serious opposition to his Government, is a proof that he has made a great mistake in tactics,—and all for what ? To add 5,000 sepoys to the British force in the Mediterranean. This pitiful accession to the strength of the army destined to make war upon the Russians must surely be considered to have been dearly purchased at the cost of such a weakening of the moral authority of the British Government, in the presence of all Europe, as must be the inevitable result of the division of Thursday night on an important question of public policy.

The amazing good luck which persistently attends Lord Beaconsfield,—or shall we call it the skilful arrangement of circumstances,—brought Count Schouvaloff back to London on the very day fixed for the division on the question of the Indian Expedition, so that of course the subject of debate, however interesting, was dwarfed in comparison with the tremendous issues involved in the result of the Russian minister's final negotiations with the English Government. In Parliament on Thursday night no one seems to have ventured to say a word about that question of peace or war which is now brought so perilously near a solution ; and the whole world may, without exaggeration, be described as awaiting in hushed anxiety the decision of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the new concessions offered by Russia. We shall not anticipate the end, for to-day will probably bring us relief from the intense strain to which all Englishmen have been subjected for the last two years ; but the journey of the Duke of Cambridge to Malta has no peaceful aspect, and, besides, we find it impossible to realize the professed desire of Russia for peace with the deliberate movements which General Todleben has made the Russian army execute near Constantinople, and which have placed it out of the immediate range of the fire from the British fleet and vastly increased its capability to defend the passage of the Bosphorus. If England and Russia are to be reconciled, the first step must be the evacuation of Turkish territory by Russian troops ; but General Todleben acts as if his men were to remain near Constantinople for war.

CONSEQUENT on the despatch of native troops to the Mediterranean, we may expect to find the old and threadbare question of the organisation of the Sepoy Army brought in many phases before the public. In fact, a correspondence has already begun at home, and we have been favoured with the remarks of two officers, one of whom is not a stranger in this Presidency, and is generally known throughout the army for eccentricities of speech and dress. He says :—"There has never been the slightest feeling of "jealousy on the part of the native officer, who, "while he has both power and influence over "his men, is not looked to by them in the least "as the youngest British subaltern is. He may be "of the lowest caste, still he is in office and is "respected." We wish the experience of the European officers serving with native troops could endorse this opinion. We are led to believe that the native officer is not capable of using his influence for good or evil save as the prejudices of caste may dictate. And it would be well to remember that with an Asiatic soldier personal influence is the beginning and end of all power.

In a recent Blue Book we find that Sir Charles Staveley gives it as his opinion that "the native "officers of the Bombay army are competent to "command their troops, or companies, at ordinary field days in times of peace, but on active "service before an enemy I certainly should not "feel that confidence in them that I should in "British officers. I consider when so much depends upon the captains of companies, that, do "what Government will, the present uneducated "class of native officers, rising as they do from the "ranks, cannot be so improved as to be an efficient "substitute for the British officer. I have heard "a German General of great distinction say that "he attributed the German successes in a great "measure to their captains being so good." The necessity of the present time is the developing the tactical independence of action of the officers of companies. The *specialité* of the recent improvements and changes in drill is that small sections of men should be moved by individual officers,—no matter their rank or position in the company,—in such a manner that every possible advantage of favourable conditions of ground may be seized, so that cover may diminish the disastrous effect of the present fire-arms. In this drill, local circumstances must guide actions, and it is necessary ever to remember that the great object should be to place men so that an effective fire may be poured on the enemy. The Field Exercise Book lays down the principle that "the advantages of an "attacking force can only be maintained by command, being delegated to those who, over a "limited extent of ground can still exercise it ; it "is imperative, therefore, that the company leaders "should thoroughly understand the object the "battalion commander has in view, and do their "utmost to execute it and impress the same object "on their subordinates ; * * * * battalion "commanders should impress those officers with "a sense of the responsibility of their position, "and accustom them to considerable freedom of "action." This is what is expected of company officers on the every-day instruction parade, yet it is well known to the authorities that the great failing of the native officer is a dread of responsibility, and that few of them would prove themselves equal to an embarrassing situation on an independent command. If employed on outpost duty, when it is necessary "to exercise an "unflagging individual intelligence and to act "more independently than would be allowable in "any other circumstances," they must be supervised by their European officers. The line of country to be watched may be carefully pointed out by staff officers, but if the principle of employing sections, half-companies, or companies under their own officers is to be attempted, where the posting of picquets, supports, and reserves is the chief duty of company officers, failure must be expected. The ordinary run of native seems to have no eye for country and no bump for locality.

We do not mean to say that there are not any sharp, intelligent, and soldier-like men amongst the sixteen subadars and jemadars of each native regiment ; but we do say, that, as a rule, the native officer is at best but a poor substitute for the European captain at the head of a company either in the field or in quarters. They are taken from the ranks and have to be men of established good character, length of service being the standard by which their experience is measured. As to education many of them are far in the background ; their knowledge of the military art is not beyond the limits of the parade ground. For the work expected of them, they are with but very few exceptions far too old. A writer in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* in 1870, when referring to the native officers of our Sepoy Army, says—"Leading in the "mind of an Asiatic means remaining in "the rear, if possible, under cover, and roaring out 'chullo baie' (go on brother)." Also, when referring to the rank and file, he writes—"When on service, unless well led and "backed up in the ranks by Englishmen, they "are in truth but little better than cowards ; "we particularly allude to the battles of Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, where it required the "prominent example and active encouragement "of some 15 or 16 English officers and two "sergeants to get the native regiments to advance "in face of the Sikh artillery." The native officers of the Sepoy Army are undoubtedly a most respectable and loyal body as a whole, but men between fifty and sixty years of age may be expected to lose the spring and spirit of youth, and, as Sir Frederick Haines pertinently asks, "What life or energy is to be expected from "natives of this age ?" They have but a vague idea of *esprit de corps* and *esprit de service*. When off duty they mix freely with those serving under them, laying aside for the time their superior status and the restraint of discipline. The intimate association and cohesion which under the old regimental system existed between the European and native officers and men has passed away ; the excellent non-commissioned officer having passed into the commissioned grade has become listless and apathetic, and only hangs on to the regiment in hope of getting an increased pension by some piece of good fortune. As a partial remedy, the present Commander-in-Chief in India proposes,—"Continuous care "in selection, improved means of education "with professional and educational test examinations for promotion, which will combine "with a system of superannuation, create in time "as good a native officer as can be desired, but "under the most favourable circumstances they "will never be so qualified that British officers "for troop and company commands can be "dispensed with."

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Lord Hartington's motion has brought the Mutiny Act into general notice, it may be of interest to compare with that portion of the preamble quoted by you in your leading article of Friday, the corresponding portion of the preamble to the first Mutiny Act passed in 1689.

Act of 1689.

"Whereas the raising or keeping a standing army within this kingdom or elsewhere in time of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament is against law : And whereas it is judged necessary by their Majestyes and this present Parlyament that during this time of warr severall of the forces which are now on foote should be continued and others raised for the safetye of the kingdome, for the common defence of the Protestant religion and for the reducing of Ireland."

Act of 1876-77.

"Whereas the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament is against law : And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, &c., &c."

The common defence of the Protestant religion has been perfected, or abandoned according as we may choose to view it, and Ireland has been unquestionably reduced, as even the Fenians must admit,—"and yet" the "safety of the kingdom," (together with the defence of Her Majesty's possessions), still depends upon a standing army.

As regards Lord Hartington's motion, is there not some reason for asking whether it was, in its terms, relevant to the question at issue between his party and the Government ?

If the despatch to Europe of an Indian Contingent is a "raising and keeping of forces by the Crown in time of peace" within the meaning of the preamble to the Mutiny Act, then Lord Hartington's motion was, doubtless, relevant to the question at issue.

But if the despatch of an Indian Contingent to Europe is not (as I believe) within the meaning of the words quoted from the preamble of the Mutiny Act, Lord Hartington's motion was irrelevant, and it is not surprising to find that it was negatived by a large majority.

C.

***We fail to see the drift of "C's" argument. The plain object of the Mutiny Act is to deprive the crown of the power of retaining even a corporal's guard without the consent of Parliament ; how then can it be contended that to give the crown absolute control of an army of 125,000 men in addition to the troops voted by Parliament is "irrelevant" to the Mutiny Act ?—ED. *B. G.*

CHARGES OF INCITING TO RIOT AGAINST NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, MAY 23.

THE enquiry in this case, which commenced at Surat on Saturday, the 18th instant, before Mr. F. S. P. Lely, special Magistrate, was resumed to-day at Bulsar, the magistrate having transferred his Court hither for his own convenience. Bulsar is about three miles from Teethul, a sea-side retreat where Europeans from Surat and its vicinity most do congregate in the hot season. The Court assembled in a small square room in a small bungelow, the property of Government, about half a mile distant from the railway station. A crowd of persons had collected in the verandahs, for there was hardly room for any spectators within the room itself. The prisoners were then as at the last in the same order as before :—1, Goolabdas Bhaidas, a vakil ; 2, Muncharam Ghellabhoy, editor *Desbi Mittra* ; 3, Kikabhoy Purbhoodas, editor *Gusrat Mittra* ; 4, Gunputram Ambaram, a grain broker ; 5, Hurjeewun Mhowjee, also a grain broker ; 6, Narrounshunker Chundrashunker, *alias* Kaharaj, a shroff or money-lender. They were charged, under sections 109 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, with abetting or attempting to abet the commission of the following offences :—1, being members of an unlawful assembly ; 2, rioting armed with a deadly weapon ; 3, assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot ; 4, attempt to murder ; 5, voluntarily causing grieveous hurt ; and 6, committing mischief. Mr. P. S. Mehta, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, appeared for prisoner No. 1, and also with Mr. Vussonjee Pragjee, for prisoners Nos. 2, 3, and 6. Mr. Hormusjee Gandavia appeared for prisoners Nos. 4 and 5. Mr. Kallabhoy Lulloobhoy, instructed by Rao Saheb Motilal Lulloobhoy, conducted the prosecution. The trial had been postponed for three days for the purpose of enabling Government to employ a "special counsel" for the prosecution ; but no "special counsel" appeared.

The Magistrate took his seat about 11-30 a.m. The name of Purshotum Abheram was called as the next witness : and he was fined five rupees for not attending the Court at 10 o'clock, which, Mr. Lely said, was the time appointed by him. The man said he arrived at 9 o'clock by the mixed train from Surat, and was at the Dharmsalla taking some refreshments, not knowing the exact time when he was required to be present.

The Magistrate said he had fixed the hearing for 10 o'clock, at which time the witnesses should have been in attendance, and he asked Mr. Motilal, police inspector, who was in charge of the case, why he did not see that the witnesses were present at the proper time.

Mr. Motilal said he was under a wrong impression. He thought the trial was fixed for 11 o'clock.

The Magistrate in Gujeratee.—If the same thing occurs again, I will not allow you to Come to this court. I will write to Mr. Scannell that Motilal does not properly attend to his duty in having the witnesses ready in time.

Mr. Motilal.—Worthy Sir, I will now get the witnesses at the proper time.

The Magistrate.—You had been previously warned, and you have not attended to what was told you. This should not occur again. Let the fine on the witness be remitted.

Purshotum Abheram examined by Mr. Kallabhoy.—I am a milk-seller and live in Gopeeparra in Surat. I remember the riot that took place in Surat and the closing of the shops. My own shop was not closed. I had a conversation with prisoner Goolabdas, with whom I saw accused Nos. 2 and 3. I know their names, but cannot say which is which. Goolabdas said to me, "All shops are closed, while yours is open. Are you out of the *mahajun* (*i.e.* the trading community.) I said, "I milk my cows at home, and unless I sell my milk, it will be a loss to me." Goolabdas then said, "All have closed their shops, it is not well that your's should be open. They are closed to induce Government to abandon the tax. We don't want to pay the tax. Do you wish to pay it ?" I said I might be arrested and taken into custody. He said, "If you are arrested, we will fight for you ; and if any thing more is attempted, we will beat all who came to arrest." I said it was hopeless to fight against Government. Goolabdas may have said somethig more ; but I do not remember it. The conversation took place as we were walking, and lasted a minute or two. At this distance of time, I cannot remember what more was said.

Mr. Kallabhoy.—Was anything said about the salt tax.

Mr. Mehta.—I object to such a leading question in a case of such importance,—such a serious case.

The Magistrate said the very word "salt" was suggestive and that suggestive questions should not be put at this stage of the examination though they might be put afterwards. Mr. Mehta was quite right in the objection he made.

Witness continued.—Goolabdas said that, in the instance of the salt tax the Collector was attacked and the tax was abandoned ; and that the same thing should be done at present. I said it was hazardous to go against Government ; and that I could not do what he asked me to do.

To the Magistrate.—Prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 said, "What Goolabdas says is right, do what he says." They said nothing more.

At Mr. Mehta's request, the cross-examination of the witness was allowed to be reserved.

Nurrotumjias Dharamdas examined by Mr. Kallabhoy.—I keep a shop in Gopeeparra, Surat, as a "chowkees" (*i.e.*, dealer in gold and silver ornaments). I remember the riot and the closing of the shops in Surat. My shop was closed for six days : it remained open for two days. Whilst it was open, one forenoon about 9 or 10 o'clock, prisoners Nos. 4 and 5 came and said to me, "Why have you opened your shop ; are you not in the *mahajun* ?" I asked what was I to do if a difficulty arose. They said "The *mahajun* will fight for you." I thereupon closed my shop. They said, "At the time of the salt tax the shops were closed and there was a riot ; and a settlement was come to. The present tax will not be settled unless we do the same thing. If any Europeans come to get the shops open, you should object. You should open them only when the *mahajun* comes to ask you." They said further, "You should create a disturbance of the peace ; create a riot. Without a riot the tax will not be abandoned. If necessary, we will send for barristers from Bombay and fight at our expense." They then went away. About 5 or 6 p. m. on the 6th or 7th April last, prisoners Nos. 4 and 5 came again and told me to open the shop. They spoke to me.

To the Magistrate.—The prisoners stood near my shop and spoke to me. While they did so, five or ten persons came and stood at the shop, listening to what prisoners said to me. The neighbouring shops were closed. The people said, "All have closed their shops ; why don't you do it also ?" I kept my shop open in order that no loss in my business should occur.

Cross-examination reserved.

Shewdass Narrondas said.—I am a broker and do miscellaneous business. I remember the riot in Surat and the closing of the shops. On the second or third day after the closing of the shops, I saw Nos. 4 and 5 in Gopeeparra at the shop of the last witness about 9 or 10 a.m. His shop was open. As I was passing along the road, they said to me, "You are a Hindoo, don't allow anybody to close" section to open their shops. Many sort of taxes are about to be levied ; therefore if anybody comes to get the shops opened, don't do so. In former years the salt tax was given up when a riot took place and an attack was made upon the Judge's bungalow. So if you create a riot, the present tax will be abandoned also." I did not agree to do what they asked me to do. They then said, "we will get the *mahajun* to pay all fines and to give you every assistance." I declined to do what they asked me to do, and I went home.

Cross-examination reserved.

Bhanchuram Jeitha said.—I am a grain-seller and keep a shop in Salatpara, Surat. I remember the closing of the shops. On the second or third day after the closing of the shops, about 9 a.m., I was going into the Jhappa Bazaar from the Peith. When I reached Goolamoodeen Square, I saw 5 or 25 (Gujaratee idiom) people standing. I saw two Banias who told the people that they did very right in closing their shops. I saw the Banias for the first time that day ; and they were standing with their backs to me—Goolabdas standing behind them. Those Banias, whom I see again to-day, were, I think, prisoners Nos. 2 and 3. I do not know their names. They were addressing the people there. They were standing in the road : there were no chairs. After they finished the speech, I asked people who the Banias were, and was told they were "newspaper writers." I then left and saw their faces.

To the Magistrate.—I saw their faces before the speech was quite finished. A few words more remained to be said when I saw their faces.

To Mr. Kallabhoy.—They said to the people, "It is well you have closed the shops. You should create a disturbance when anybody comes for the tax. If you create a riot as was done at the time of the salt tax, Government will abandon the present tax".

To the Magistrate.—Goolabdas was standing behind the Banias. He said nothing up to that time.

To Mr. Kallabhoy.—Goolabdas thereupon said, "What they say is right : it is for your good." I went away. I do not know the Banias or even their names.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Motilal, police inspector, said there were three more witnesses for the prosecution, two of whom had not been found, while one was sick.

The Magistrate.—In what can the two be produced ?

Mr. Motilal.—To-morrow or the next day.

The Magistrate.—Who are the two ?

Mr. Motilal.—Mr. White and Mr. Younghusband.

The Magistrate.—What do you what them to prove ?

Mr. Motilal.—To state how the riots began, and what was done.

The Magistrate.—I don't think all that evidence is necessary.

Mr. Motilal—Just as the Court pleases.

Mr. Mehta was told to go on with the cross-examination of the witnesses, as no more witnesses were forthcoming that day.

Mr. Mehta—I am hardly prepared to go on with the cross-examination to-day.

The Magistrate—If you don't go on to-day, the Court will have to adjourn.

Mr. Mehta—I do not know what the prosecution exactly say about the absent witnesses.

The Magistrate—That is another matter which you can get cleared up by the witnesses when they come. I will adjourn if you have any good reason to show. You can go on to-day with the cross-examination of the witnesses who were called on Saturday.

Mr. Mehta said he was not prepared to go on even with that. His theory was that the whole case was a fabrication ; and he has had no sufficient time to gather evidence as to the character and antecedents of the men who had been called.

The Magistrate—I think it is to the interest of all parties that the trial should proceed as soon as possible. You had four days to be prepared to cross-examine Saturday's four witnesses. The witnesses called to-day may be cross-examined on another occasion.

Mr. Mehta—I am in your Honour's hands.

The Magistrate—I think you might proceed with the cross-examination of Saturday's witnesses.

Allybhoy Hasunbhoy, who was examined on Saturday the 18th inst., was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Mehta. He said among other things, I closed my shop on the 3rd April. My statement on the previous occasion that I closed it on the 2nd April is true. Both statements are true to the best of my recollection. Since Saturday last, I have not heard that Goolabdas can prove by his books that he was not at home on the day mentioned by me, the 2nd April. Narronshunker may have come to me on the 2nd or 3rd April and first saw him on the 4th or 5th. 500 people assembled at the house of a Parsee living opposite the Surat municipal offices. I know Narronshunker since that day. At the meeting in question, I heard mere sounds ; I did not understand anything. I did not hear a single word distinctly at that meeting. I do not know the name of Burjorjee Fraser. The Parsee at whose house the meeting was held is afflicted with white leprosy. Goolabdas was present at the meeting. None of the other prisoners were there. I am not aware that I was to be prosecuted for keeping my shop closed. No sepoy came to me to say that there was a charge against me. I do not recollect at present. I will tell you when I remember it.

Mr. Mehta.—But this is the time for you to remember it.

Witness.—I don't remember it at present. I stated to Mr. Motiram, police inspector, the substance of my evidence. A sepoy—another sepoy—came to call me.

Mr. Mehta.—Then you do remember now that this was the second sepoy who came to you ?

Witness.—The sepoy came and said, "Motirambhai wants to see you." I asked the sepoy why I was wanted. He said he could not say. He met me near the Jhappa bridge. I do not know his name or number. I have not seen him since. I saw him once only when he came to call me.

The Magistrate asked a question, when—

Mr. Mehta.—I beg your Honour won't put the question now. I am coming to it directly. I want to show that the whole is a fabrication.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Mehta to continue the cross-examination in his own way.

Cross-examination continued.—When the prisoners came to me, there were other persons present, but I don't know them by sight or name. There were eight or ten Parsees. I cannot say how many Hindoos or Mussulmans there were.

To the Magistrate.—I cannot know any of them again. There were in all about eight persons. It was about 2 or 3 o'clock.

To Mr. Mehta.—I stated to those persons what Goolabdas had asked me to state.

The witness, in a former part of his examination, said it was the same sepoy who came to him on the 4th April and on a subsequent occasion. He now said they were two different sepoys ; and when pressed if one or the other statement was not erroneous, he maintained that neither statement was wrong.

Mr. Mehta expressed his surprise the Court did no interfere when a witness had the impudence to assert upon oath that two statements, most directly contradictory of each other, were both correct, and persistently refused to admit that one of them was wrong.

The Magistrate.—You have not asked the Court's assistance yet, and I think your remark is premature. What worse predicament can you wish to land a witness in than when he says that two contradictory statements are both true ? His answers speak for themselves,—and I have got them down on my notes.

In further cross-examination, witness said.—I know Lalloobhoy vakeel. I did not mention to him what Goolabdas had told me. I do not know that Goolabdas and Lalloobhoy are bitter enemies. After I had made my statement to Motilal, he sent me with a sepoy to a sahib, whose name I do not know. My statement was taken down, and I signed it. Since that day up to this I have had no conversation with Motilal.

Mr. Mehta.—Did you not before anybody within a few days that you were obliged to give this evidence, or else you yourself should be taken up ? Recollect well before you answer.

Witness.—I don't recollect I said so to anybody.

In further cross-examination, witness described the general appearance of Goolabdas's house, the portion of it where he saw Goolabdas and others engaged in conversation, the conversation itself, &c. He then said—I was not taken by any body to give this story here. Lalloobhoy did not take me to Motilal. Motilal did not tell me I should be taken up unless I gave this story. I brought a suit in the Small Causes Court on an account for Rs. 250. The judge did not find that I had converted Rs. 36 into his own use. Purshotum Abheram was called as the next witness : and he was fined five rupees for not attending the Court at 10 o'clock, which, Mr. Lely said, was the time appointed by him. The man said he arrived at 9 o'clock by the mixed train from Surat, and was at the Dharmsalla taking some refreshments, not knowing the exact time when he was required to be present.

The Magistrate said he had fixed the hearing for 10 o'clock, at which time the witnesses should have been in attendance, and he asked Mr. Motilal, police inspector, who was in charge of the case, why he did not see that the witnesses were present at the proper time.

Mr. Motilal said he was under a wrong impression. He thought the trial was fixed for 11 o'clock.

The Magistrate in Gujeratee.—If the same thing occurs again, I will not allow you to Come to this court. I will write to Mr. Scannell that Motilal does not properly attend to his duty in having the witnesses ready in time.

Mr. Motilal.—Worthy Sir, I will now get the witnesses at the proper time.

The Magistrate.—You had been previously warned, and you have not attended to what was told you. This should not occur again. Let the fine on the witness be remitted.

Purshotum Abheram examined by Mr. Kallabhoy.—I am a milk-seller and live in Gopeeparra in Surat. I remember the riot that took place in Surat and the closing of the shops. My own shop was not closed. I had a conversation with prisoner Goolabdas, with whom I saw accused Nos.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed in the House of Commons last night, and was confined chiefly to Indian topics, the policy of the Government in the Eastern Question not being touched upon.

Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addition to other members of the Conservative party, maintained that her Majesty the Queen in time of imminent danger exercised undoubted authority in moving troops from India to Europe, and that the rights of Parliament had not been violated.

Mr. Roebuck, Member for Sheffield, spoke in condemnation of the factious policy of the Opposition party as tending to embarrass the Government.

Other Liberal members argued on the unconstitutional procedure of the Government in ordering an expedition from India to Europe, and said the Opposition felt bound, considering the novelty of the step, to raise the discussion thereon.

The Commons eventually negatived the resolution by 347 against 226 votes, and voted the Ministerial Amendment.

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 23.

A great fire has taken place at the Porte, causing the destruction of the Turkish Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Council of State.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Russians are still advancing, without, however, violating the neutral zone.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE GOING TO MALTA.

LONDON, MAY 24.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is going to Malta to inspect the Indian Contingent.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at St. Petersburg.

THE STRIKER'S BALLOT.

The result of the striker's ballot is that they have rejected by an overwhelming majority the proposal made that they should resume work for three months at a reduction of 10 o/o and that if trade had then improved their wages would be increased.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

PORT SAID, MAY 23.

The s.s. Malda, towing the Maraval, has proceeded on her way to Malta.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The s.s. St. Osyth, towing the Helen Scott, is now passing the Canal. The Clydesdale is detained here in quarantine.

LONDON, MAY 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with better demand. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 13.16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but higher prices asked seriously checks business.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 96⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 110

Bar Silver..... 53½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£9,660,000	Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted ..	£19,400,000	Dec. £500,000
Bullion	£23,200,000	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 38 5.16 per cent.

Arrival.—Kate.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 24.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind N. W. 3 to 4 thermometer 92-7 ; barometer 29·890.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind N.E. N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind E. ; thermometer 91 ; barometer 29-84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear ; wind S. W. moderate ; barometer 95.

We are glad to see that Mr. Gibbs, senior member of Council at Bombay, has at last been considered worthy of being decorated by the Indian Government. In addition to his ordinary administrative duties, Mr. Gibbs has had very arduous work to do in connection with the Bombay Famine, and has done it well ; and the pages from his pen which have been published on Baroda and Deccan affairs show that he is something more than a local administrator. We may also congratulate Colonel Merriman on a prompt and well deserved recognition of his merits. Mr. Richey, we presume, gets the C. S. I. for his services as a member of the Baroda and Deccan Riots Commission.

A LAMENTABLE case came before the Coroner of Bombay yesterday in the shape of an inquest on the body of a Brahmin girl, 20 years old, who had committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium. This girl was married when only 12 years of age, to a fine young man of the priesthood class. Within a month of the marriage the husband was seized with a fit of religious enthusiasm, and became a Bairaghee, or wandering monk, by which act he seceded from the marriage vow, and his young wife, being restricted by her caste (Nagur Brahmin) from marrying again, was left virtually a widow. The fact of the man having declared himself a Bairaghee did not commit him irrevocably to the stern life of a devotee ; if he had chosen he could at any time have renounced his Bairagheeship and returned to his wife, who, as she grew older, made many attempts to induce him to adopt that course. He was inexorable, however, and on one occasion when she went to his hut at Walkeshwur, he broke through the tattee wall at the back, and ran away to Worlee to escape from her influence, because, as he said, if he allowed himself to see and talk with her, he might forget his vow. After this, the poor girl twice attempted unsuccessfully to commit suicide, once by jumping into a well, and once by taking opium ; and on Wednesday, a third attempt proved fatal, as she succeeded in obtaining and swallowing six annas worth of opium. We hope that this is a very uncommon case, though the husband, in his evidence before the Coroner, stated that he knew another Bairaghee who had married a wife before he was seized with his devout mania, and afterwards deserted her in the same unnatural manner.

THE prosecution against Goolabdas, a vakeel, the two native editors of Surat, and three others, which commenced before Mr. Lely at Surat, on the 18th inst., was adjourned for four days for the reason that Government wished to employ a "special counsel" to conduct the prosecution. The hearing of the case was resumed before the same Magistrate on Thursday last not at Surat, but at Bulsar, whither Mr. Lely had meanwhile transferred his Court for his own convenience. Bulsar is about three miles distant from Teshil, a non-side retreat for European officials from Surat and the neighbourhood in the hot weather. The Court assembled about 10-30 a. m. in a small room of a Government bungalow situated in the city of Bulsar at the distance of about half a mile from the railway station. The intention on the part of the authorities to employ "special counsel" seemed to have been altered or abandoned, for no "special counsel" appeared ; and the prosecution in the case continued in charge of Mr. Kallabhoy, a vakeel of the High Court. Four more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and one of the former witnesses was cross-examined for the defence. The Court then adjourned until Friday, the 24th inst.

CAPTAIN BOILEAU, Private Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore in succession to Colonel Emerson, who retires under the 55 years' rule. Captain Boileau's name is already borne on the list of the Bengal Commission.

A FRIEND, says the Lahore paper, "whose knowledge of military subjects entitles his views to every respect, writes to us that our comments upon the general court-martial which sentenced a sepoy to only two years' imprisonment for instigating a revolt and threatening to shoot his commanding officer, were founded on a misconception of the powers which the Mutiny Act and Articles of War allowed to the court. The prisoner was tried for 'conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,' and awarded the highest penalty permitted under this charge. We say then—so much the worse for the authorities who confined the man's offence to such a charge. It may take more than one man to make a 'mutiny,' but surely for instigating a number of others to do so, and threatening to shoot his commanding officer, a more serious charge could have been framed against the offender, than that of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

STAFF COMMANDER J. H. ELLIS, R. N., has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Deputy Superintendent in the Marine Survey Department.

A CORRESPONDENT, says the *Pioneer*, who had an opportunity of thoroughly inspecting the ships which took away the Indian Contingent from Bombay, sends us word that though he has personally sailed with two expeditions from India, —*i.e.* that proceeding to China in 1860 and the Abyssinian Expedition,—he has never seen "such perfect ships, so well fitted and found" as those which issued from Bombay at the beginning of this month.

THE Dacca water works, of which the foundations were laid by Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple in August 1874, were opened on Monday with great success. On Wednesday week there was a trial of the water works, at which the Nawab, Commissioner, Collector and several gentlemen were present. It appears that the engines work steadily throwing water into the settling tanks, which is a success so far. Water has to come through the filters into the covered tanks, whence it will be distributed to the town pipes. By a certain contrivance the engines can be made to throw the river water direct into the town pipes, if required. Distribution to the pipes throughout the town will take place a day or two hence.

THE following telegram which was published in the *Daily News* from Malta on the 2nd May, does not hold out a very pleasant prospect for the Indian Expedition :—Quarters for the Indian troops are not yet allotted. The island is being inspected for that purpose. There are great difficulties in the way, unless cultivated land be taken. The waste land is rocky, on which it is impossible to pitch tents. One sight which is talked about is the Racecourse, but that is notoriously unhealthy.

IT is reported from Tashkend, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, that the Chinese insist on the retrocession of Kuldja as compensation for the grant of commercial traffic and a free passage through Kashgarian territory. The Mussulman population of Kuldja have sent a deputation to General Kaufmann requesting him not to cede that place to China. The General appeased them by stating that even in case political circumstances should make it convenient to Russia to retrocede Kuldja, he would stipulate on their behalf for a complete internal autonomy, for which they would have to pay an annual tribute to China. Deputies of the Ameer of Afghanistan have arrived at Bokhara, in order to renew friendly relations with the Ameer of Bokhara. At St. Petersburg this is considered as evidence of the friendly feeling of the ruler of Afghanistan towards Russia.

THE report of the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, for the week ending the 11th inst., states, that showers again fell generally throughout the Province during the week under report, and most parts of the country have now had a sufficient fall to ensure the water-supply and induce agricultural activity. Prices are again variable, and if anything the recent improvement has received a slight check. There has been no change in the relief arrangements, but the effect of the showers is noticeable in decreased numbers on the Public Works. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,100 tons, or 322 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 363 tons were exported to the interior, being 135 tons less than in the week before. On Civil Relief Works, 9,459 labourers were employed, or a decrease of 1,175. A new work was opened in the Srinivaspur Taluk of the Kolar District to replace a work nearly finished and a tank work in the Chitaldrug District was completed, thus leaving the total number of works (32) unchanged. The Public Works Department employed 36,824 labourers, showing a falling off of 4,021, chiefly in the Tumkur District. In Relief Camps and Hospitals, there were 2,154 inmates, or 76 less. There were besides 7,957 infirm and bed-ridden in receipt of the grain dole in their villages, compared with 8,009 for the previous week. At Bangalore 1,262 paupers were dealt with."

MR. FRASER, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, has strongly urged on the Imperial Chinese Government the necessity for a thorough investigation into the circumstances under which two Wesleyan missionaries, British subjects, were brutally assaulted in July last in the streets of Wu-Chang, the seat of the Provincial Governments of Hupeh and Hunan. It appears that the two missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Brewer and the Rev. Mr. Nightingale, were set upon by a mob composed of the candidates for military employment, then collected in Wu-Chang. Though they were both severely injured, and strong representations on the point were made to the Provincial authorities by Mr. Hughes, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, more than a month was allowed to elapse before any attempt was made to enquire into the matter ; and the subsequent proceedings have apparently been merely illusory, no attempt being made to discover and apprehend the actual ringleaders.

THE *Statesman*—The unanimity of the local Governments in opposing the Master and Servants Bill is very striking, and must be exceedingly vexatious to the soul of our enterprizing Legal Member. Mr. Whitley Stokes looks down from such a serene and distant height on barrister Judges, that one can hardly suppose his equanimity ruffled by the post-prandial rebuke of Sir Richard Garth, or the more reserved but no less weighty animadversions of Mr. Justice Markby. But we are not sure that he feels himself so completely superior to all the members of all the local Governments as to the barrister Judges, and if not, we suspect he must have felt after reading their remarks on his Master and Servants Bill, that the whole of India was in a conspiracy that Mr. Whitley Stokes, Member of Council, was himself a mistake. Perhaps the most comfortable way of accounting for himself would be to adopt a suggestion we have sometimes seen concerning the Legal Member that he has appeared somewhat before his time. It may be a mistake to be in advance of the age ; but it is a sort of mistake under the consciousness of which a man possessed of some self-esteem may support life without being utterly miserable. But though it would be great rashness to predict that a time will never come in the golden future, when a Whitley Stokes may be an acceptable legislator, we must confess that we are unable to conceive of such a time. To suppose that Mr. Stokes was born to be a legislator, we should require to suppose that an empire was specially provided and conditioned for his legislation. If he were gifted with imagination—which he may be for aught we know—he might write an instructive legislative romance. He might create a people and provide them with the most perfect laws, or, which would probably be an easier task, he might frame a code of perfect laws, and then create a people cunningly adapted to live under its provisions. But it is to be regretted that he should have been let loose to legislate for a country, where a multitude of stubborn conditions of long growth and durable character exist, which will not adapt themselves to the nice theories which he has collected about him in his library. This Master and Servants Bill, for instance, is unanimously voted an utterly impracticable measure. The Governments of Madras and Bombay protest against it as inexpedient. The former declares it will lead to mischievous litigation and dispute, to corruption and oppression ; and that its "advantages to either employer or employed will prove to be theoretical and visionary." These are hard words for this product of Mr. Stokes' original genius ; but not harder than those employed by Sir George Couper. It is almost rude to tell a man of Mr. Whitley Stokes' legal attainments, and who could, if need were, codify the laws of the Universe, that his Bill "offends against the cardinal principles of sound and reasonable legislation ?" The same critic protests that it outruns the needs of society, and will create friction and do much mischief ; and very broadly hints that it has been framed in utter ignorance of the relations of the classes for whom it is intended. Sir George has a sensative conscience, and he excuses himself for the strength of his protest, on the ground that if the Bill were to become law, he might otherwise be supposed to have some responsibility for consequences which his soul would be dismayed to see. Mr. Eden is more self-restrained, but hardly less to the point. He says "it will be mischievous in its effects and is uncalled for, and will be extremely unpopular." We are almost sorry for the Legal Member, but we trust his tribulation will be the country's profit. We are glad to see that after readingt he criticisms on his Bill, he had strength enough left him to try to amend it.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Rome, telegraphing on May 3 regarding the designs of the party of Russian officers who were travelling under feigned names, and were supposed to be going eastwards, says :—The American ships chartered by or now at the orders of the chief of the party mentioned in my previous telegram are the Simrock, of Bristol, 1,800 tons, Captain Gibson ; the Hawk, of Boston, 1,600 tons, Captain Littlestown ; the Charlestown, of Boston, 1,600 tons, Captain Gardener ; the Freedom, of New Orleans, 1,600 tons, Captain Blount. The party will not start for the East till next Monday. Meantime the chief officer has gone to Genoa with a view to purchasing or hiring vessels.

THE *Whitehall Review* has authority for stating that there is no truth in the reports which reach England by telegram from Montreal that large purchases of horses are being made in America for the British Army, for up to the present moment not a single order has been entrusted to any foreign agents. The full number of horses required has been procured, and there is no intention of making further purchases.

THE *Pays* denounces M. Raoul Duval as a deserter from Bonapartism. His offence is that, replying to a letter from an American correspondent, he recognizes the decision of the country in favour of the Republic, declares that there is no essential divergence between the Republicans and the Bonapartists, and urges that the latter, by holding relations with the Republicans, would become the necessary heirs of the Republic if it were not durable. In this case, he says the Imperial Democrats would have a right to claim the co-operation of Republican Democrats, who following the example set them by the former, could honourably rally to them. M. Raoul Duval acknowledges, however, that nine-tenths of the Bonapartists in the Chambers caught at the alliance with the Royalists of the 16th of May, from which he vainly dissuaded them.

THE *Whitehall Review*—The Order in Council prohibiting the export of torpedoes and torpedo-gear fell like a clap of thunder upon those patriotic English firms who were supplying foreign Governments with war-material of this description. Unfortunately it failed to reach a London firm that exported £13,000 worth of torpedo-fittings to Russia a few weeks ago. Immediately on hearing of the publication of the Order the firm in question dispatched several energetic clerks to the Docks, and by dint of working all day on Good Friday managed to complete every Baltic order upon their books. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the order among firms having torpedo contracts with neutral Governments, such as Sweden, Spain, and Holland, the prohibition interfering largely with the Newcastle engineering trade. We do not see, however, how this evil could have been avoided, for had the order been applied to Russia alone she would have speedily found means of obtaining what she wanted through Stockholm, Hamburg, or Amsterdam.

IN M. Renan's *Caliban*, a sequel to the *Tempest*, recently published in the *Temps*, the hero becomes a demagogue, supplants the Duke of Milan, and acts the tyrant until himself overthrown. The reactionary papers have been amusing themselves with drawing a parallel between Caliban and M. Gambetta, and have even insisted that the author intended to caricature the Republican leader. The *Temps* which has itself been blamed in some quarters for issuing a satire on Democracy, exclaims that M. Renan, reflecting in a moment of recreation on the "eclipses of the ideal" which often follow political and social commotions, turned his mind to the fate of art in modern democracies. He pondered on whether French democracy endangers the rights of thought and the interests of art, and to express his fears borrowed the characters of the *Tempest*. The *Temps* holds these fears unfounded, and wishes M. Renan had not dwelt on the spectacle of unbridled democracy, in no way akin to the French Liberal democracy. M. Renan and M. Gambetta, it says, know each other sufficiently well to despise the malicious insinuations which have been indulged in. This explanation may be fully accepted, but it is no secret that M. Renan has no love for democracy, and that he wishes France after Sedan could have imitated Prussia after Jena, and sacrificed individual freedom for an austere autocratic or bureaucratic government. His unsuccessful candidature in 1869 for Parliamentary honours is also supposed to have inspired him with a dislike for universal suffrage. M. Taine is charged by the Republicans with a similar preference for Monarchy, and, if this is the case, it is certainly a curious circumstance to find two of the ablest French writers with more or less aversion towards the form of government adopted by their countrymen.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—In considering the fitness of Indian troops for employment in European warfare, it seems to have been unaccountably overlooked that before the warlike races of India became our allies, they were our enemies, and had to be conquered into friendship. History tells how arduous a task this conquest sometimes proved. Numerous forcible examples might be cited ; respect for your space constrains me to select but two—the Punjab wars and the Mutiny Campaign.

The Sikhs, in seven bloody battles, some of them of the first magnitude, and one stubborn siege, came more nearly to defeating us than ever the Russians did ; and several of our regiments fighting in many more campaigns, actually and proportionately, than any fought by us in the Crimea. At the Alma the total British casualties were only 1,983, at Inkerman they amounted to 2,357, but at Chillianwallah the Sikhs slew or wounded 2,359 British. At Sobraon our casualties amounted to 2,383, and at Ferozeshah they rose to the severe figure of 2,423. The charge of the Sikh Horse at Chillianwallah on some of the most renowned British Cavalry will long be remembered. In that murderous action one British Infantry regiment lost no less than 518 officers and men killed and wounded ; one hot hour of fair battle with the Sikhs, and the long rolls of killed and wounded in many a famous British regiments throughout our memorable contest with that warlike race only too mournfully proved its mettle. But, Sir, I would ask, if the Sikhs, acting by themselves, without the advantage of British training, arms, and leading, could give such trouble to British troops, why should they, when trained, armed, and led by us, and supported by British troops, be supposed unequal to face a Russian foe ?

Again, the Mutiny Campaign afforded many a proof of the potential value of our Sepoy troops. Windham with his splendid troops fresh from England, had but a rough time at Cawnpore—the battle, not the massacre. A distinguished British General now occupying exalted office in this country can tell of the bloody struggle of the revolted 14th Bengal Native Infantry with a British detachment detailed for its disarmament. Sir John Kaye has narrated how at Agra, Chinhut, and elsewhere the hostile Sepoys manœuvred as on parade, fought, and, alas ! won. But if our revolted Sepoys, disorganized by mutiny, demoralized by license, without officers and without generals, for two long years contested the soil of India with the flower of English forces, why should they, with all these conditions reversed, be unfit to cope with Muscovite or Cossack ?

England and Europe will one day find that our Sikhs and Goorkhas, and other warlike Indian races, compactly disciplined, properly officered, and worthily led, will go any land and face any foe. Skobeleff, the Bayard of the Russian Army, is said to have been reared in Russia's Asiatic soldier school. We'll, Sir, India is a better soldier school than the solitudes of Central Asia. Her tribes are more formidable than the feeble nomads of the Khanates, and she is, and ever has been, prolific of Skobeleffs.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

PATRICK MAXWELL Major General,
Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

Westmont, Ryde, April 22.

INDIA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(Times' Correspondent.)

I HAVE been favoured with the following account of the Indian section :—

"As of the Exhibition generally, it is especially true of the British Indian section that it is the most complete and best arranged exposition of the natural products, arts, and manufactures of India that has ever been made either in London or Paris. In sumptuousness it exceeds even the Indian contributions to the great Exhibition of 1851, while its more thoroughly scientific and artistic arrangement is its distinguishing characteristic. The Indian section in general effect has always been an eyesore in every International Exhibition, whereas the present Indian Court is one of the most beautiful and striking features in the Paris Exhibition. It was the inspiration of real genius which suggested to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke the building of the central case occupied by commercial exhibitors in the form of pavilions constructed by an arcade and gallery ; and when wandering by it—for it is about 150ft. long and 30ft. high—among the exquisite contributions from the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the superb collection of carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent, Robinson and Co. and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, and other exhibitors, one feels completely shut out of Europe and lost in some veritable Oriental bazaar. The presents made to the Prince of Wales are arranged round the central case in ordinary South Kensington fashion, while a fine collection of the court has been placed a model of the equestrian statue of the Prince by the eminent sculptor Boehm presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the town of Bombay in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to India in 1875-76. The whole arrangement, therefore, be easily imagined is the most effective. The most gratifying thing of all is the economy with which so admirable an effect has been produced. The waste of resources in connexion with the previous appearance of India at International Exhibitions has been something incredible, and the expenditure at Vienna on account of the Indian section fairly exhausted the patience of the Government. On the present occasion, therefore, the Secretary of State in Council simply handed over £3,000 to the Prince of Wales's Commission for the Paris Exhibition to cover the cost of the carriage of His Royal Highness's collection from London to Paris, the custody thereof, and the incidental expenses, and it is thoroughly understood that on the cost account of it, at least as charged to Indian revenues, will not go beyond that sum. Of course, the Prince of Wales's presents exceed in value anything ever expended by the Indian Government on former Exhibitions ; but the success of the present Indian Court is entirely due to the effective way in which these presents have been arranged, and to the unique *coup d'œil* presented by the court itself ; and when it is considered how limited are the funds placed at the disposal of the Executive Commissioners, the results cannot but reflect the highest praise on the officers of the British Commission, and particularly on Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. Another feature which contributes to the success of the Indian Court is the handbook to it, which has been written by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., special assistant in the Department of Commerce and Statistics of the India Office, London. For the first time in the experience of International Exhibitions we are now furnished with a general exposition of the art and manufactures of India, written in a popular and graphic style, which will certainly go a long way towards exciting an interest in things Indian generally. Writers on Indian subjects, as a rule, only weary ; but here is a book which, whatever else it may effect, at least succeeds in interesting. From the first page to the last it rivets the reader's attention, and seems to enhance infinitively the educational value of the splendid examples of the sumptuary arts of India, for the exhibition of which the gratitude of Europe is pre-eminently due to the Prince of Wales. A work so important, which is not a simple handbook, but a practical and philosophical treatise on the history and development on the industrial arts and commerce of India, on which the author has obviously bestowed the greatest labour and the most solid research, will certainly find its way into general circulation, and it is sure to be received as a technical work quite independently of its connexion with the Exhibition. Besides giving a special description of the principal objects of art in the Prince's collection and of the finest of the carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent Robinson and Co., and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, Dr. Birdwood, in his introduction, points out how the commerce between Europe and India first originated along the southern shores of Europe and Asia, or *Litus Ariarum*, as he callsit, and how the course of that commerce through the Euphrates Valley and Egypt influenced the destiny of the nations of Western Asia and the Mediterranean through all time. Separate notices are given of the articles of Indian and Eastern commerce which illustrate its historical development. In the concluding chapter of his work on the knot, and flower pattern, Dr. Birdwood traces the Indian cone pattern through all its diversities of form to the lotus bed and bunches of the date palm fruits, and the flower pattern to the lotus flower and frowns of the date palm and soma flowers. He traces these forms through all their variations, as the honeysuckle and palmette of Greek and Roman decoration, the shell ornament of the Remissance, and the forms observed in Persian, Indian, and Chinese art. Dr. Birdwood connects the ornamentation of Oriental carpets with the veils of ancient temples, which were embroidered by women with the emblems of the deity worshipped, the chief emblem being the date palm as the tree of life, with the knot and flower pattern derived from it, and the lotus and soma plant—all emblems of the fulness and pleasures of life. Dr. Birdwood holds that all Indian art has been profoundly influenced by Assyrian, Persian, and Greek art through 3,000 years of intimate commercial intercourse through the Euphrates Valley; and by Vasco de Gama down to the discovery of the way to India by the Cape of Good Hope."

These few remarks will sufficiently indicate the important and imposing position taken by India at the Exhibition.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(The Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

RUSSIAN opinions in the United States may be thus summarized :—Few munitions of war have been recently shipped to Russia ; no vessel can be positively indicated as a privateer, but Russia intends buying several fast steamers to arm and man as cruisers, the Olmbria's passengers being intended for this purpose ; no steamer is yet known as having been purchased, but two on the Pacific coast—one on its voyage thither, and two in Atlantic ports—are believed to be under negotiations for Russian purposes. Inquiries are always made for the fastest steamers. There is a growing disposition among American shipowners to avail themselves of this opportunity to sell vessels which the depressed state of trade has deprived of occupation. Hence every purchasing inquiry meets anxious sellers, though the vessels offered are generally unsuitable. Russia, if she has not already actually issued letters of marque in the United States, has at least promised to grant them. Apprehensions on this subject caused applications for war risks this week to the New York underwriters for British vessels on long voyages to the East Indies or Pacific ports, the risks being placed at 2 per cent. Fenian agents have been consulting the Russian representatives for aid to equip an armed force, promising to raise 5,000 men from the Fenian brotherhood in the United States for Russian service. Before actual war exists these things might possibly be legally done in the United States, but Russia's mysterious movements are attracting increased attention, several journals complaining that the United States Government seem to take a lax view of neutral obligations. While international law may permit these operations up to actual declaration of war, it is pointed out that the neutrality law of the United States expressly forbids the fitting out of expeditions against any nation at peace with the United States, this law having been repeatedly enforced recently to prevent expeditions sailing against Cuba or Central America. The Neutrality Law declares that every person who within the United States augmenting the forces of a foreign armed vessels. Under similar circumstances it prohibits the organizing of hostile armed forces in the United States. This law can be invoked to check Russian operations in advance of declaration of war, whenever evidence of its infringement is obtainable."

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

(Times' Correspondent.)

BERLIN, April 27.

NEGOTIATIONS apparently entering upon a critical stage, an exact account of Russian views and intentions will be acceptable. The following St. Petersburg letter, addressed to the Berlin Government *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, may be regarded as an authentic statement of what Russia wishes us to believe about the great questions at issue :—

"We can perfectly comprehend the feelings of the Roumanians at being asked to surrender a province handed over to them by the European Areopagus and in their possession for 22 years. But we must desire the Roumanians to picture to themselves our feelings when we had to cede this province to a State which had only just been formed out of the most heterogeneous elements. However, *tel était le plaisir* of the Signatory Powers in 1856, and we must needs obey. We do not remember that Roumania protested against her, or rather her suzerain's aggrandizement, at the expense of the Russian Empire, when that Empire suffered defeat ; and we are all the more astonished at finding Roumania loath to relinquish her spoil, now that her suzerain has been vanquished in his turn and is expected to yield the Dobrudja, in exchange for that Bessarabian strip of land.

"If the Roumanians demand independence we cannot, after the proofs displayed by their troops, deny the justice of the claim. We also admit that the Russian Government, at the beginning of their recent relations with Roumania, may have neglected to ask for the restoration of Bessarabia, an omission for which we are being punished by these extraordinary remonstrances. You may, however, remember that in the very first stage of the war, the restoration to Russia of the lost Bessarabian districts has been declared in this correspondence as an indispensable condition of peace. There is, indeed, no Russian but thinks it a matter of course that the territory which had to be ceded in 1856 should be recovered in 1878. After all, if an unlucky campaign forced us to pay forfeit, where is the enormity of our expecting to recover damages now that we happen to be victorious ? Where is our crime in wishing to have back what was wrested from us ? Where is our offence in desiring to efface a particularly painful trace of our humiliation ? Let no one deceive himself as to what is coming. The desire to recover Bessarabia is only a symptom of the wish pervading the entire Russian nation, to destroy the Paris Treaty of 1856. Just as Napoleonic France has done all in her power to invalidate the Paris Treaty of 1815, the Russian people are determined to remove the humiliations which date from the Crimean War. The Russian Government never concealed their resentment at the restrictions imposed upon us in the Black Sea and other quarters. They never allowed Europe to doubt our resolve to escape a supervision which they regarded as subsisting in nothing save in name, and refused applications for war risks this week to the New York underwriters for British vessels on long voyages to the East Indies or Pacific ports, the risks being placed at 2 per cent. Fenian agents have been consulting the Russian representatives for aid to equip an armed force, promising to raise 5,000 men from the Fenian brotherhood in the United States for Russian service. Before actual war exists these things might possibly be legally done in the United States, but Russia's mysterious movements are attracting increased attention, several journals complaining that the United States Government seem to take a lax view of neutral obligations. While international law may permit these operations up to actual declaration of war, it is pointed out that the neutrality law of the United States expressly forbids the fitting out of expeditions against any nation at peace with the United States, this law having been repeatedly enforced recently to prevent expeditions sailing against Cuba or Central America. The Neutrality Law declares that every person who within the United States augmenting the forces of a foreign armed vessels. Under similar circumstances it prohibits the organizing of hostile armed forces in the United States. This law can be invoked to check Russian operations in advance of declaration of war, whenever evidence of its infringement is obtainable."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—In considering the fitness of Indian troops for employment in European warfare, it seems to have been unaccountably overlooked that before the warlike races of India became our allies, they were our enemies, and had to be conquered into friendship. History tells how arduous a task this conquest sometimes proved. Numerous forcible examples might be cited ; respect for your space constrains me to select but two—the Punjab wars and the Mutiny Campaign.

The Sikhs, in seven bloody battles, some of them of the first magnitude, and one stubborn siege, came more nearly to defeating us than ever the Russians did ; and several of our regiments fighting in many more campaigns, actually and proportionately, than any fought by us in the Crimea. At the Alma the total British casualties were only 1,983, at Inkerman they amounted to 2,357, but at Chillianwallah the Sikhs slew or wounded 2,359 British. At Sobraon our casualties amounted to 2,383, and at Ferozeshah they rose to the severe figure of 2,423. The charge of the Sikh Horse at Chillianwallah on some of the most renowned British Cavalry will long be remembered. In that murderous action one British Infantry regiment lost no less than 518 officers and men killed and wounded ; one hot hour of fair battle with the Sikhs, and the long rolls of killed and wounded in many a famous British regiments throughout our memorable contest with that warlike race only too mournfully proved its mettle. But, Sir, I would ask, if the Sikhs, acting by themselves, without the advantage of British training, arms, and leading, could give such trouble to British troops, why should they, when trained, armed, and led by us, and supported by British troops, be supposed unequal to face a Russian foe ?

Again, the Mutiny Campaign afforded many a proof of the potential value of our Sepoy troops. Windham with his splendid troops fresh from England, had but a rough time at Cawnpore—the battle, not the massacre. A distinguished British General now occupying exalted office in this country can tell of the bloody struggle of the revolted 14th Bengal Native Infantry with a British detachment detailed for its disarmament. Sir John Kaye has narrated how at Agra, Chinhut, and elsewhere the hostile Sepoys manœuvred as on parade, fought, and, alas ! won. But if our revolted Sepoys, disorganized by mutiny, demoralized by license, without officers and without generals, for two long years contested the soil of India with the flower of English forces, why should they, with all these conditions reversed, be unfit to cope with Muscovite or Cossack ?

England and Europe will one day find that our Sikhs and Goorkhas, and other warlike Indian races, compactly disciplined, properly officered, and worthily led, will go any land and face any foe. Skobeleff, the Bayard of the Russian Army, is said to have been reared in Russia's Asiatic soldier school. We'll, Sir, India is a better soldier school than the solitudes of Central Asia. Her tribes are more formidable than the feeble nomads of the Khanates, and she is, and ever has been, prolific of Skobeleffs.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

PATRICK MAXWELL Major General,
Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

Westmont, Ryde, April 22.

INDIA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(Times' Correspondent.)

I HAVE been favoured with the following account of the Indian section :—

"As of the Exhibition generally, it is especially true of the British Indian section that it is the most complete and best arranged exposition of the natural products, arts, and manufactures of India that has ever been made either in London or Paris. In sumptuousness it exceeds even the Indian contributions to the great Exhibition of 1851, while its more thoroughly scientific and artistic arrangement is its distinguishing characteristic. The Indian section in general effect has always been an eyesore in every International Exhibition, whereas the present Indian Court is one of the most beautiful and striking features in the Paris Exhibition. It was the inspiration of real genius which suggested to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke the building of the central case occupied by commercial exhibitors in the form of pavilions constructed by an arcade and gallery ; and when wandering by it—for it is about 150ft. long and 30ft. high—among the exquisite contributions from the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the superb collection of carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent, Robinson and Co. and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, and other exhibitors, one feels completely shut out of Europe and lost in some veritable Oriental bazaar. The presents made to the Prince of Wales are arranged round the central case in ordinary South Kensington fashion, while a fine collection of the court has been placed a model of the equestrian statue of the Prince by the eminent sculptor Boehm presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the town of Bombay in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to India in 1875-76. The whole arrangement, therefore, be easily imagined is the most effective. The most gratifying thing of all is the economy with which so admirable an effect has been produced. The waste of resources in connexion with the previous appearance of India at International Exhibitions has been something incredible, and the expenditure at Vienna on account of the Indian section fairly exhausted the patience of the Government. On the present occasion, therefore, the Secretary of State in Council simply handed over £3,000 to the Prince of Wales's Commission for the Paris Exhibition to cover the cost of the carriage of His Royal Highness's collection from London to Paris, the custody thereof, and the incidental expenses, and it is thoroughly understood that on the cost account of it, at least as charged to Indian revenues, will not go beyond that sum. Of course, the Prince of Wales's presents exceed in value anything ever expended by the Indian Government on former Exhibitions ; but the success of the present Indian Court is entirely due to the effective way in which these presents have been arranged, and to the unique *coup d'œil* presented by the court itself ; and when it is considered how limited are the funds placed at the disposal of the Executive Commissioners, the results cannot but reflect the highest praise on the officers of the British Commission, and particularly on Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. Another feature which contributes to the success of the Indian Court is the handbook to it, which has been written by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., special assistant in the Department of Commerce and Statistics of the India Office, London. For the first time in the experience of International Exhibitions we are now furnished with a general exposition of the art and manufactures of India, written in a popular and graphic style, which will certainly go a long way towards exciting an interest in things Indian generally. Writers on Indian subjects, as a rule, only weary ; but here is a book which, whatever else it may effect, at least succeeds in interesting. From the first page to the last it rivets the reader's attention, and seems to enhance infinitively the educational value of the splendid examples of the sumptuary arts of India, for the exhibition of which the gratitude of Europe is pre-eminently due to the Prince of Wales. A work so important, which is not a simple handbook, but a practical and philosophical treatise on the history and development on the industrial arts and commerce of India, on which the author has obviously bestowed the greatest labour and the most solid research, will certainly find its way into general circulation, and it is sure to be received as a technical work quite independently of its connexion with the Exhibition. Besides giving a special description of the principal objects of art in the Prince's collection and of the finest of the carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent Robinson and Co., and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, Dr. Birdwood, in his introduction, points out how the commerce between Europe and India first originated along the southern shores of Europe and Asia, or *Litus Ariarum*, as he callsit, and how the course of that commerce through the Euphrates Valley and Egypt influenced the destiny of the nations of Western Asia and the Mediterranean through all time. Separate notices are given of the articles of Indian and Eastern commerce which illustrate its historical development. In the concluding chapter of his work on the knot, and flower pattern, Dr. Birdwood traces the Indian cone pattern through all its diversities of form to the lotus bed and bunches of the date palm fruits, and the flower pattern to the lotus flower and frowns of the date palm and soma flowers. He traces these forms through all their variations, as the honeysuckle and palmette of Greek and Roman decoration, the shell ornament of the Remissance, and the forms observed in Persian, Indian, and Chinese art. Dr. Birdwood connects the ornamentation of Oriental carpets with the veils of ancient temples, which were embroidered by women with the emblems of the deity worshipped, the chief emblem being the date palm as the tree of life, with the knot and flower pattern derived from it, and the lotus and soma plant—all emblems of the fulness and pleasures of

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp. PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

R SALE

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

—ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY

FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons Semi-enclosed; Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price Lists and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,

GLASGOW.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; ITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the blood clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—

"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects on my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seem hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken nearly three bottles, I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—

"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. M M BENAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U.S.A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."]

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND' ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase Demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA
AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpiguri, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, the Dhond and Manmad State Railway will, under Instructions from Government, be CLOSED on, and after, SUNDAY, the Second June 1878.

Trains will therefore NOT RUN on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway between the Dhond and the Manmad Stations of the G. I. P. Railway, after Saturday, the First June next, and, on and after Sunday, the Second June, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the State Line between Dhond and Manmad, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agents of the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th May 1878.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,

SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,

Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,

WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godowns. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street Fort.

HOTELS.

GARBUT HOTEL.

GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view.

BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Dos. Qtr.	Per 2 Dos. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne ..... Rs.	56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVES Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe ..... Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Do. ..... "	6	do. Pts.
Margaux ..... "	15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac ..... "	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc ..... "	24½	do.
Cantemerle ..... "	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave ..... Rs.	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1 ..... "	19	do.
Do. Superior ..... "	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Lanbenheim ..... Rs.	16	per doz. Qts
Gelsenheim ..... "	19	do.
Scharlachberg ..... "	28	do.
Liebfraumilch ..... "	32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac ..... Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux ..... "	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne ..... "	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité ..... Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... "	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co. ..... Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
Do. ..... "	25	do. Pts.
LeForestier ..... "	41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Fonis ..... Rs.	14	per doz Qts.
Les Canons ..... "	18	"
Chateau Leoville ..... "	24	"
Chateau Lafitte ..... "	28	"

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Gelsenheimer ..... "	18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch ..... "	22	"
Steinwein ..... "	22	"
Hochheimer ..... "	24	"
Rudesheimer ..... "	26	"
Marcobrunner ..... "	30	"

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 2 doz. cases at ... Rs.	6	"

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac ..... Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. ..... "	22	p. case 2 doz. pints flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac ..... "	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. ..... "	24	p. case 2 doz. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star ..... Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars ..... "	23	"
Do. do. *** Stars ..... "	27	"
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars ..... "	30	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne ..... Rs.	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... "	54	p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims .... Rs.	36	per doz. Qts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery "	35	"
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay ..... "	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. ..... "	32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as Repairs, Removals, Procuro Tenants or Places of Residence, &c. Negotiate Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buy and Sell Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Attorneys Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Houseowners.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively, including all charges, by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had P st Free on application.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs' Cranes, Mortar and Rock's Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!

ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands lone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HITULLA,

No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!

CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at

M. M. MODY & Co.,
Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER,
SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIR ROAD, BOMBAY.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Popnlation.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and vice versâ.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER,
SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIR ROAD, BOMBAY.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Popnlation.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and vice versâ.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer R